

PUMPING AIR TO THE DEAD.

A MATTER OF SENTIMENT WITH DIVER BILL HOAR'S MATE.

Hoar's Body Still Fast in Bounton Dam—He Chose the Way That Ended in His Death—Job, He Said, Was Like It. Enough, but He Just Didn't Like It.

BOUNTON, N. J., April 13.—No one about the Bounton dam has the slightest belief any longer that Bill Hoar, the diver who was caught in the waste pipe, sixty-two feet under water, is still alive. Only the most sanguine believed that he was alive, and tonight, Tuesday afternoon, they have been doing every minute since he went under the surface. On Monday afternoon, six men were relieving each other pumping air through the pipe into the diver's helmet.

"We know he is dead," said Division Engineer Hennessy to-day, when he was asked why the pumping was kept up. "At least, we know it as certainly as we know anything in this world. But if you were in my place, would you order that pumping stopped? I know I can't give the order."

The men out on the raft, bending their backs over the pump cranks hour after hour, reflect their chief's feeling.

"Had any signals since yesterday?" a reporter shouted at them from the top of the dam.

"No," shouted back the man at the life-line he had to shout, for there is a choppy sea kicked up on the reservoir and the waves break over the dam.

"No Bill's dead. We're pumping for sentiment."

If the plans perfected to-day are carried out without a hitch Hoar's body will be recovered late to-morrow afternoon. There has been no effort to reach the diver since yesterday at 1 o'clock. It was perfectly apparent then that no force that would not actually rend his body in two could counteract the suction which was holding the lower part of his left leg against the opening of the pipe. It was certain that there was no use to send divers down to try to pry him away from the grip of the tons of water that were pressing upon him. No reasonable suggestion that was made had been listened to and acted upon.

There is just one way of relieving from the overwhelming weight of water and the great wooden ball which is in the middle of the dam which has made the trouble. This valve is at the bottom of a seventy-foot well through the middle of the dam; it is used to regulate the flow of water through the pipe which is a part of the dam. The valve, or bronze shaft which opens and shuts the valve, is broken inside of the bell like cover of the valve. The object of stopping the pump is to get the valve open. It is possible for a machinist to go down into the well and replace the broken part of the valve. When it is found, on Monday, that the valve could not be taken out, the plan of the opening of the pipe had failed, because the five-inch cable had slipped in between the edge of the pipe and the wall. The plan was to use a diver, and sent Hoar down into the 60-foot well in the middle of the dam and showed him how to get the valve open. He could not get it open. He explained that as soon as the cap came off the water from the pipe would rise to the level of the water in the dam, and he would be down to the bottom of a well full of water.

Bill Hoar, who was a very little man, and something of a machinist, was a diver, but he didn't like the job. It was all simple enough, but he just didn't like it. For one thing, he said, the ladder down which he must go to the bottom of the well was perfectly perpendicular and the band of weights about his stomach would make his progress very slow and impede every step of it. Why couldn't he go down by a rope and make the ball tight with sand bags? If he could do that, Mr. Hennessy was willing, but he reminded Hoar that there would be a very bad accident if he went down and he would go down and he would come up and he would be dead. I've looked both plans over, sir, and I'd rather make my life happy in the open, if it's all the same to you.

He was so confident that he could work more quickly out of the inlet than in the well, that Mr. Hennessy, feeling that he was a diver ought to know his own job best, gave way. The delay since Tuesday afternoon has been due to the difficulty of finding the broken valve. It was the original plan of going down through the well and taking out the broken gate valve and putting in the new one, which was ready for a week. The man who does the work must not only be an excellent diver, capable of working for a long time under severe heat of water, but he must be a machinist, as Bill Hoar was. Thirty of the fifty bolts which hold the valve cap in place have already been loosened.

Mr. Bundick went to New York yesterday afternoon, hoping to find the right man at once—perhaps in time to get in the new gate and release the pressure which is still holding Hoar, dead or alive. Word reached here last night that he was on his way on a special train. It was a report based on anxious hopes. Mr. Bundick, when he got home, became ill and has not been able to get out of bed since. The report of a diver all day. He telegraphed late this afternoon, however, that he had found a man and would be out with him on the morning, arriving at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. If the work goes well, the new valve will be in place and closed at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon and the grip on Hoar's body will be released.

The big wooden ball, with its lead core, has already been secured to a 900 foot rope, with which it is to be hauled away to the shore as soon as the water is out. Hoar's aunt, Mrs. James Green, of 16 Franklin street, Astoria, came to Bounton this afternoon with his sister, Mrs. James Green, of 116 Vernon avenue, Long Island City. They went out to the dam and saw Mr. Hennessy; he explained to them what had been done and what was still to be done. Excited for the night strain of the fight to rescue Hoar on Monday night, it was the hardest pull Mr. Hennessy ever had in his life. He told Mrs. Ashurst, whose husband has been at the dam since the day who was altogether dependent upon Hoar, that the company would provide for her.

All kinds of suggestions have come to the engineers by telegraph and telephone from people who think that they know more than those on the ground about the situation. Many suggest the use of dynamite, which, the engineers say would be worse than useless.

The following announcement was printed in the City Record yesterday:

REPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

April 9.—William J. Hoar of 1869 Third avenue, borough of Manhattan, has this day been appointed as a diver in this department, with compensation at the rate of \$5 per day, plus board, and \$1.25 for each additional hour over four hours while employed.

JAPANESE HERO HONORED.

Part of Commander Hirose's Body Buried With Great Ceremony.

TOKIO, April 13.—A fragment of the body of Commander Hirose, which was brought from Port Arthur, where he was killed on March 27 in the attempt to bottle up the Russian fleet in Port Arthur, was interred to-day with the greatest ceremony. The Russian fleet was still there when he left.

Squadron Still at Vladivostok.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 14.—A despatch to the Telegraph from Tokyo says that a traveler who has arrived at the Japanese capital from Vladivostok states that the Russian cruiser squadron was still there when he left.

BLOW, NOT POISON, KILLED HER.

The Woman Found Dead in Long Island Woods Was Murdered.

HEMPSTEAD, April 13.—It is now believed that the woman who was found dead in the woods south of Greenfield Cemetery on Monday afternoon was murdered, despite the efforts to make it appear that she had taken poison.

The autopsy, completed to-day, showed that a blow over the left eye, which fractured the skull, was the cause of death and that the carbolic acid burns affected only the lips and mouth. There was no trace of poison in the stomach. The autopsy also showed that the woman would soon have become a mother.

County Detective Furrman thinks that the woman went to the woods to meet a man, that he endeavored to make her swallow poison and that when he failed he struck her over the head. A bottle and a glass, both of which had contained carbolic acid, were found not far from the body.

The woman apparently had expected to go on some sort of a trip, for the value found by her side contained a change of clothing and some toilet articles. The police, however, are at a loss to explain the note found in the woman's chateleine bag, unless it was written by another person, to carry out the suicide idea. It read:

I am sick and can get no relief. I hope all will forgive me. I have struggled and striven to do the right thing, but my eye at night, so I seek something. I don't know what. Good-by, all my people. Don't grieve after me. I am not worth it. Farewell.

The note was unsigned.

Coroner Wallace said to-night that he thought that he knew who the woman was, but declined to tell the name. The most plausible identification is that of Mrs. George W. Peasell, who says that the woman had called at her home about a week ago selling toilet articles.

The visitor asked Mrs. Peasell to write to Mrs. A. W. Daum at Hempstead if she wanted any toilet articles. Mrs. Daum has been receiving mail there, but nothing else is known of her.

The woman was about 35 years old, her hair was streaked with gray and she had blue eyes. She weighed about 125 pounds. The coroner's inquest was begun to-day. Mr. Charles Herman, who was one of the witnesses, testified to seeing the woman on April 6 when she boarded his car near Queens and rode to Main and 107th streets, Hempstead. He said that after he saw her again walking toward the cemetery and still later he saw her sitting on a bank near the woods with her head hanging forward as if she were in despair.

CONSUL-GENERAL ON RUSSIA.

She Is Christian, Young, Manly and Constructive, Lodyginsky Says.

Nicholas de Lodyginsky, the Russian Consul-General in this city, and Capt. Edward W. Dayton addressed a gathering at the Twenty-third street branch of the Young Men's Christian Association last night on the "Russian Point of View."

The Russian consul-general, who is a young man of about 35 years of age, is a Christian, young, manly and constructive. He is a native of Russia and has been in this country for some time. He is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association and has been active in its work. He is a very capable and energetic man, and his speech last night was well received.

If you desire to discover the Russian point of view you must begin by acquiring knowledge of the character of the Russian people. The Russian people are a very different people from the American people. They are a people of great energy and initiative, and they are very capable of great achievements. They are a people who are very much interested in their own country and their own people, and they are very much interested in the progress of the world.

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RUSSIA HIT HARD.

Continued from First Page.

put to sea in pursuit of part of the enemy's squadron. In view, however, of an increase in the enemy's number to thirty vessels, our squadron returned to the roadstead. The Petropavlovsk came in contact with a submarine mine. Our squadron entered the harbor. The Japanese squadron is lying off Liao-tiao-shan.

SEAFIGHTING RESUMED.

It is rumored here that the fighting off Port Arthur was resumed this afternoon, Admiral Ukhomsky being engaged with eighteen Japanese vessels.

Admiral Molas was among those killed on the Petropavlovsk. At the moment of the explosion an aide shouted to Grand Duke Cyril to jump into the sea. The aide was killed. Grand Duke Vladimir's physician left to-night for Port Arthur to attend Grand Duke Cyril.

The disaster has stunned the city. The loss of Admiral Makaroff is felt to be a more severe blow than the loss of the ship. The consternation far exceeds that produced by the initial misfortunes of the war. The Russians are an emotional people and officials as well as the public undigestedly wept when they heard the news, of which they only speak now in trembling voices.

It is characteristic of Russia that while the catastrophe was known early in the day in imperial and official quarters the news only percolated slowly through the aristocratic and middle classes during the day. The impression generally produced was that of gloom. The police ordered all restaurants closed at 9 o'clock as a token of mourning, and the people at that hour went sorrowfully to their homes.

The news caused great emotion in the streets. People struggled to obtain copies of the papers, the literate grouping themselves around anybody who would read aloud. The impression generally produced was that of gloom. The police ordered all restaurants closed at 9 o'clock as a token of mourning, and the people at that hour went sorrowfully to their homes.

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small. It was a magnificent force, the most powerful individual fleet, indeed, that ever sailed the Eastern seas. Including the torpedo craft, there were forty Japanese vessels.

In another despatch the correspondent says that although the Korean ports have ceased to be centres of main military interest, the Japanese are still reinforcing their first army with reserve battalions.

MAKAROFF WAS RETREATING.

Speculation That He Hit a Japanese Mine—Russia's Depleted Fleet.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 14.—In the absence of any Japanese report, and in view of the fact that the Russian despatches omit to mention anything definite about a fight at Port Arthur, it cannot be determined what the exact conditions of the engagement were.

The reports from Wei-hai-wei, which are the only independent ones, are not precise enough to afford much more than a basis for speculation. The result of the action is sufficiently evident, however. The Russians were retreating under the shelter of their land forts when the Petropavlovsk was blown up.

Discussion naturally turns to the question of responsibility for marking the mine, if, indeed, it was one laid by the Russians. Officials at the Russian Embassy in Paris told an inquirer that Admiral Makaroff recently caused the positions of all the mines to be surveyed carefully, and with characteristic vigilance and thoroughness he superintended the work personally.

It has been generally accepted that the Japanese laid mines outside of Port Arthur early in March, and it may have been one of those that caused the destruction of the Petropavlovsk.

The diminution of the strength of the Russian squadron is commented upon generally as a factor that will entail the gravest consequences for the Russians. They have now only three battleships that are not known to be damaged, namely, the Sevastopol, Peresviet and Pobeda. Their losses in ships thus far are figured here as being three battleships, two cruisers, a mine ship, a gunboat and two torpedo boat destroyers.

Rear Admiral Prince Ukhomsky was formerly Naval Attaché of the Russian Embassy in London. He is known to be an able officer, but it is not expected that he will retain the command. Admiral Skrydloff is naturally suggested unofficially as the successor of Admiral Makaroff; but Admiral Rozhdestvensky, who was selected to command the Baltic squadron, is also mentioned for the place.

LONDON, April 14.—The Times, commenting on the loss of the Petropavlovsk, points out the discrepancies between the Russian official messages and those of its correspondent. It says there was no rally of the Russian fleet, and the correspondent did not see any Russian ship. Moreover, he evidently was not aware of the sinking of the Petropavlovsk.

The Times deduces that it must have occurred before 4:30, and says it is possible that the mine was a Japanese torpedo. It remarks that the Russians seem to use mine and torpedo as convertible terms. Continuing, the Times says it looks as if the Petropavlovsk was caught in the roadstead by the torpedo boats, and as if the other ships, deprived of their Admiral, retired into the inner harbor before the Japanese fleet reached Port Arthur.

This view seemed to be confirmed by Admiral Gregorovich's despatch, which says: "The Japanese squadron is approaching." The correspondent saw it approaching, but the torpedo boat attack occurred hours earlier.

Moreover, it is hardly conceivable that a single mine would send a battleship to the bottom with such fearful rapidity, though the simultaneous explosion of several torpedoes would be far more destructive.

MAKAROFF'S VISIT HERE.

Studied Ice Boats on Our Great Lakes and Made Use of Their Ideas.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 13.—Vice Admiral Makaroff earned a large part of his reputation on a trip to the United States and the Great Lakes region where he studied the ice crushers in use and embodied their characteristics in his great Ermaek, which made his reputation as a naval designer.

He came to America when still a Captain. He had letters to well known Michigan men. He made his headquarters at Muskegon, Mich., just across the lake from here, and studied the car ferries then in use. He made frequent trips to Milwaukee and Kewauene to learn what were the necessities of those harbors in winter, and how the difficulty of navigation through ice fields was avoided.

He then made a trip to Sault Ste. Marie, where ice crushers are in general use, and studied their characteristics also. These ideas he embodied, with some improvements, in the Russian boats which are in general use for opening ice-locked harbors and also on Lake Baikal.

CZARINA OVERCOME.

Falls Weeping Into the Arms of the Grand Duchess Vladimir, Mother of Cyril.

From THE SUN Correspondent at St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 13.—The Grand Duchess Vladimir received a telegram this morning from her son, the Grand Duke Cyril, saying that his wounds were not severe. When the czar received despatches giving full accounts of the disaster to the Petropavlovsk he sent a courier to Peterhof, where the wife of Admiral Makaroff resides, to convey his condolences to her.

The czarina visited the Grand Duchess Vladimir. Her Majesty was overcome by her emotion and fell weeping into the arms of the Grand Duchess.

KAISER SENDS CONDOLENCES.

Says Makaroff's Death Is "A Loss to the Navies of the Whole World."

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ROME, April 13.—Emperor William was telegraphed to the czar saying: "Russian mourning is German mourning. The death of a man like Admiral Makaroff is a loss to the navies of the whole world."

MEMORIAL SERVICE TO-DAY.

The czar to attend one in the Chapel of the Admiralty.

From THE SUN Correspondent at St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 13.—Funeral services for those who lost their lives on the

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